

Air Conditioning Effects in MOBILE6

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U.S. EPA Office of Mobile Sources

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Outline

- MOBILE6 Air Conditioning Corrections
 - Emissions
 - Activity
 - Market Penetration

Air Conditioning - Testing

- 38 vehicles tested at EPA, ATL
- “EPA Simulation”: 95 deg F, driver window down
 - Correlation vehicle tested in environmental chamber indicates adequate vehicle loading
- Represents emission levels under full A/C system loading (“Full-Usage”)

Air Conditioning - Emissions

- Initial Proposal: Multiplicative adjustments dependent on speed for all pollutants
- Why proposal was discarded:
 - Not applicable to older or future model years
 - Take into account base emissions

Emissions Continued:

ANOVA Analysis

- Looked at all three pollutants separately
- ANOVA
 - Dependent: A/C effect (A/C On-A/C Off)
 - Independent: A/C_{base} , Speed, Vehicle Class, Facility
 - took high and normal emitters into consideration
- Looked at two different fits:
 - linear space
 - log space

NO_x Emissions

- ANOVA
- Conclusions
 - Separate LDV vs. LDT
 - Separate Ramp

NO_x Emissions Continued: Light-Duty Vehicles and Trucks

- ANOVA over all facilities except Ramp
 - Dependent: NO_x A/C effect
 - Independents: $\text{Log} (\text{NO}_x \text{ A/C}_{\text{base}} + 1)$, $\text{Log} (\text{Speed})$
- Conclusion:
 - Interactive effect with speed and base emissions

NOx Emissions Continued:

Final Equations:

■ Light-duty Vehicles

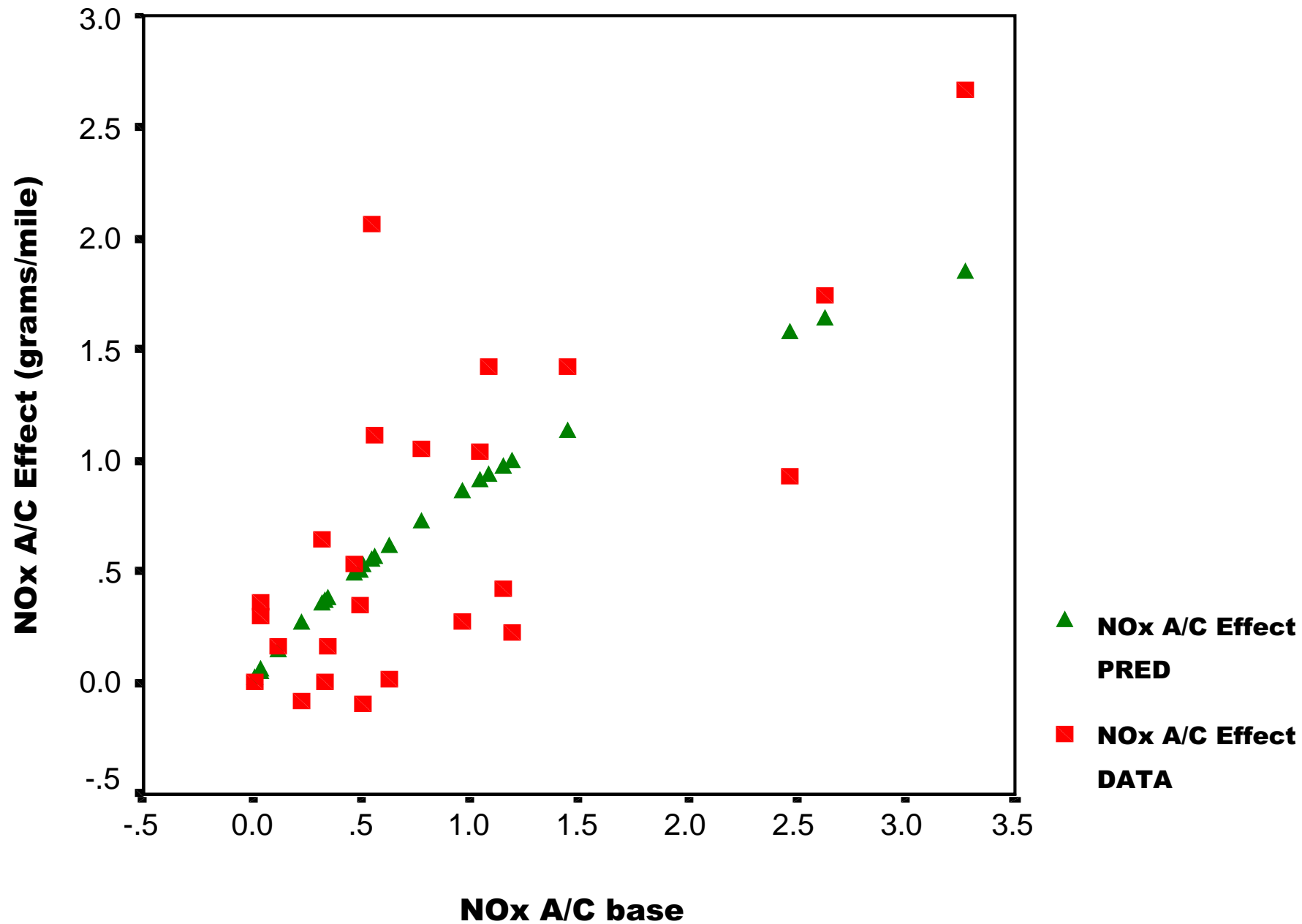
- **NOx A/C Effect = $4.867 \text{ Log}(\text{NOx A/C}_{\text{base}} + 1) - 2.296 (\text{Log}(\text{Speed}) * \text{Log}(\text{NOx A/C}_{\text{base}} + 1))$**

■ Light-duty Trucks

- **NOx A/C Effect = $1.93 \text{ Log}(\text{NOx A/C}_{\text{base}} + 1) - 0.769 (\text{Log}(\text{Speed}) * \text{Log}(\text{NOx A/C}_{\text{base}} + 1))$**

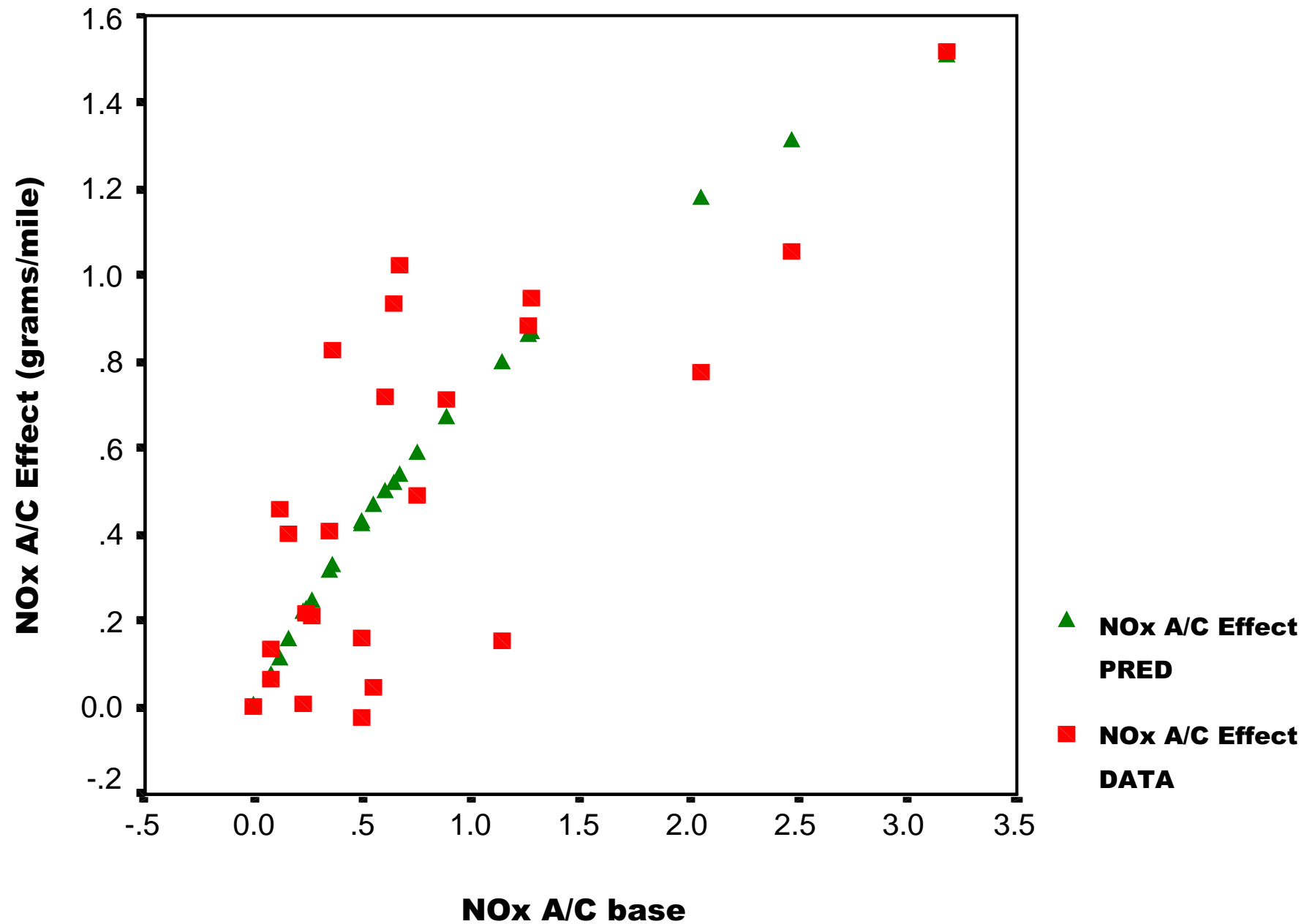
CLASS: LDV

CYCLE: NYCC



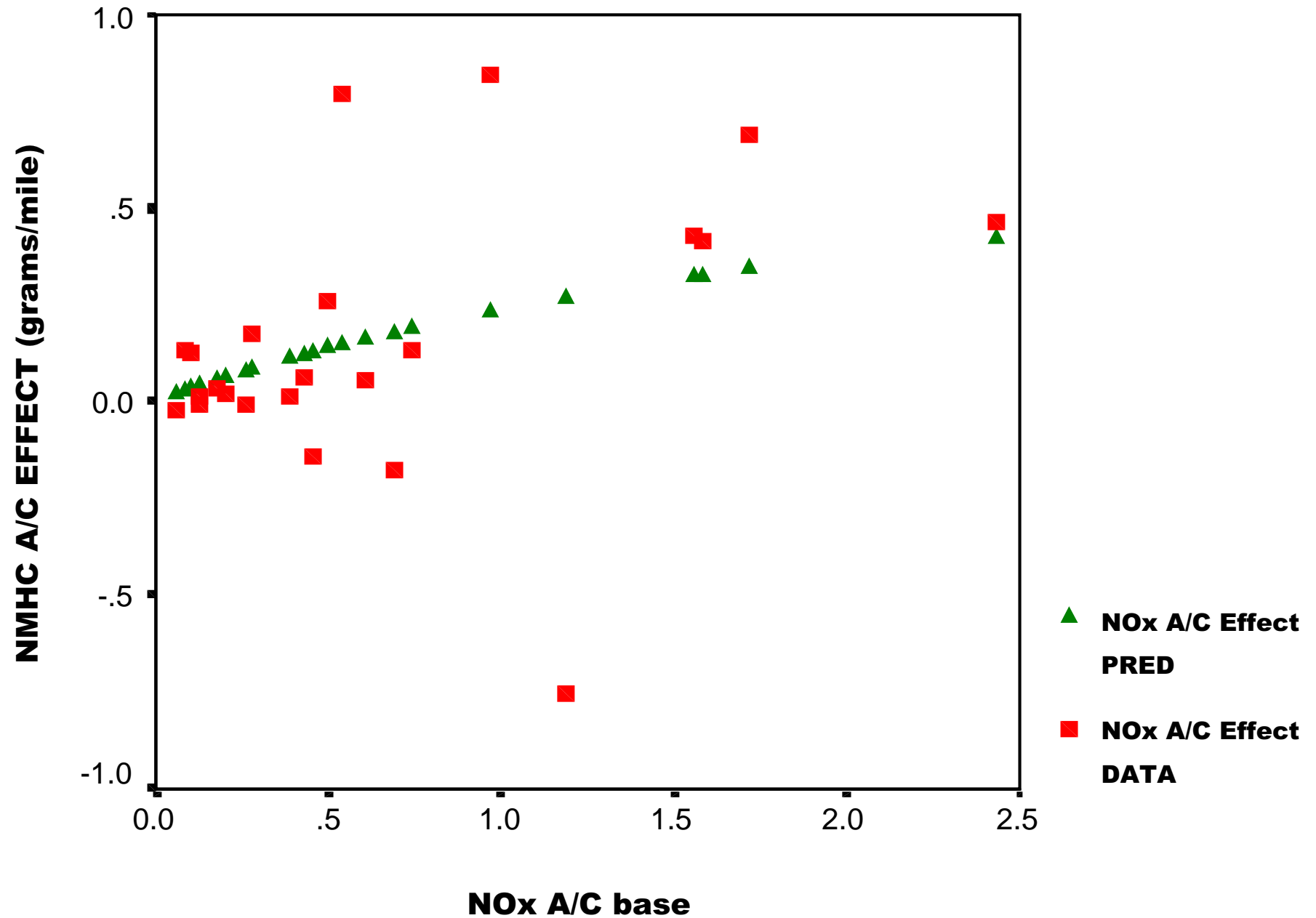
CLASS: LDV

CYCLE: ART-EF



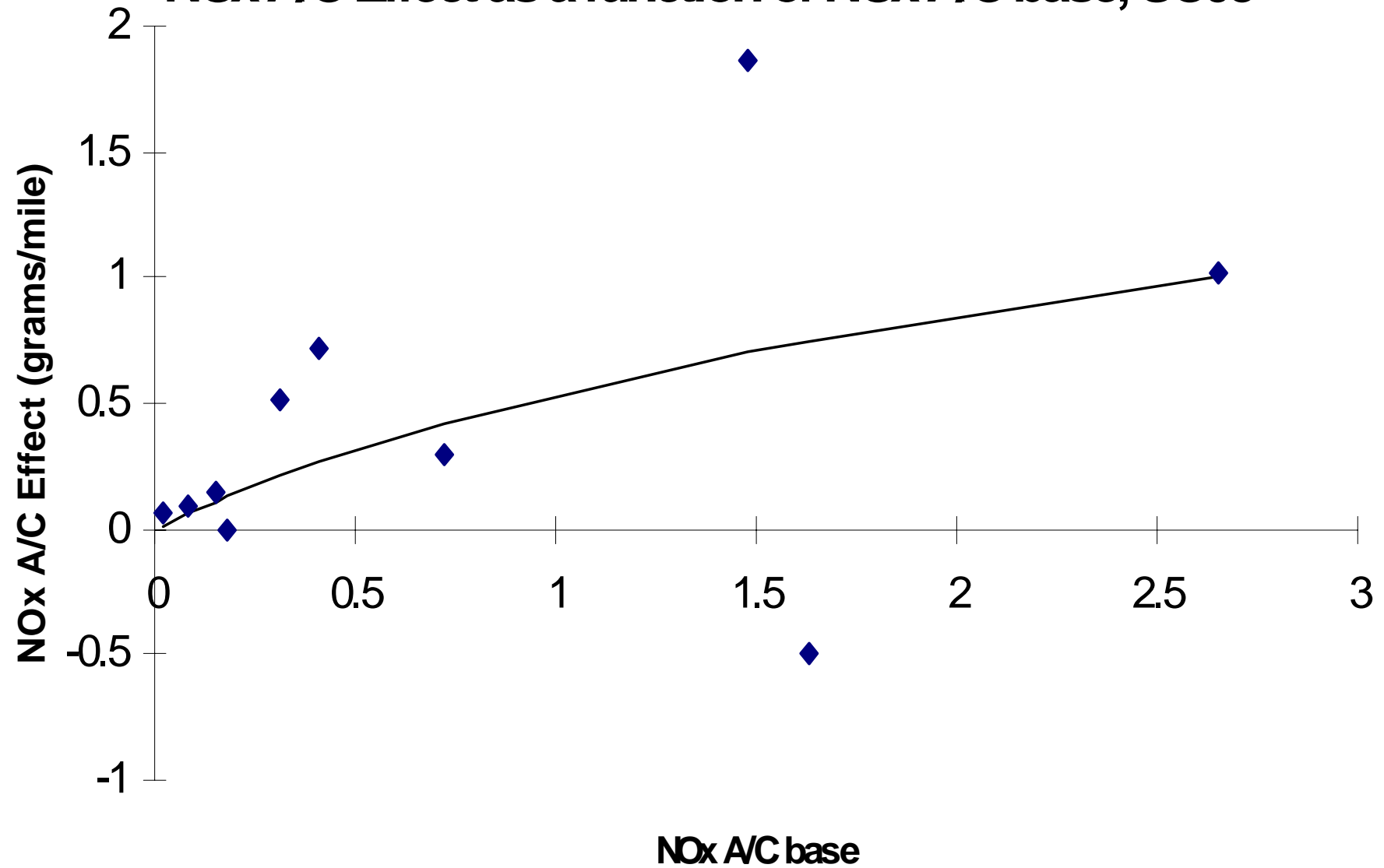
CLASS: LDV

CYCLE: FWY-AC



Proposed LDV Model vs. CRC LDV Data

NOx A/C Effect as a function of NOx A/C base, SC03



CO Emissions

- ANOVA Analyses

- Conclusions:

- Separate Local Cycles (Local & NYCC)
- Separate LDV vs LDT
- Separate by emission classification

CO Emissions Continued: LDV and LDT Normal Emitters

■ ANOVA

- Dependent: CO A/C Effect
- Independent: CO A/C_{base} , Speed

■ Conclusions:

- LDV: CO A/C_{base} and Speed are significant
- LDT: Speed is significant

CO Emissions Continued:

Normal Emitter Final Equations

■ Light-duty Vehicles:

- CO A/C Effect = $(.815 * (\text{CO A/C}_{\text{base}}) + .05272 * (\text{Speed}))$

■ Light-duty Trucks:

- CO A/C Effect = $.104 * (\text{Speed})$

NMHC Emissions

- ANOVA

- Conclusion:

- vehicle class not significant
- NMHC A/C_{base} is significant
- Separate by emission classification

NMHC Emissions Continued: Normal Emitters

■ ANOVA

- Dependent: NMHC A/C Effect
- Independent: $\text{NMHC}_{\text{base}}$, Speed, Facility, Class

■ Conclusion:

- Separate Local Cycle
- Speed is significant

■ Final Equation for all vehicle classes:

- $\text{NMHC A/C Effect} = .001162(\text{Speed})$

Continuing Emissions Analysis

■ NO_x Emissions

- Ramp Cycle

■ CO Emissions

- High Emitters (for non-local cycles)
- Local Cycle

■ NMHC Emissions

- Local Cycle for Normal Emitters
- High Emitters (for all cycles)

Air Conditioning Effects in MOBILE6

- Light-duty Vehicle Effects
 - LDV & LDT1
- Light-duty Truck Effects
 - LDT2, LDT3, LDT4
- Heavy-duty Gasoline Trucks
 - still under consideration
 - likely based on light-duty truck data

Air Conditioning Activity

- Account for in-use conditions
- Demand factor- Scales back full usage emissions based on temperature and humidity
- Demand factor = Fraction of time A/C compressor is engaged at given temperature and humidity (full usage = compressor engaged 100% of time)

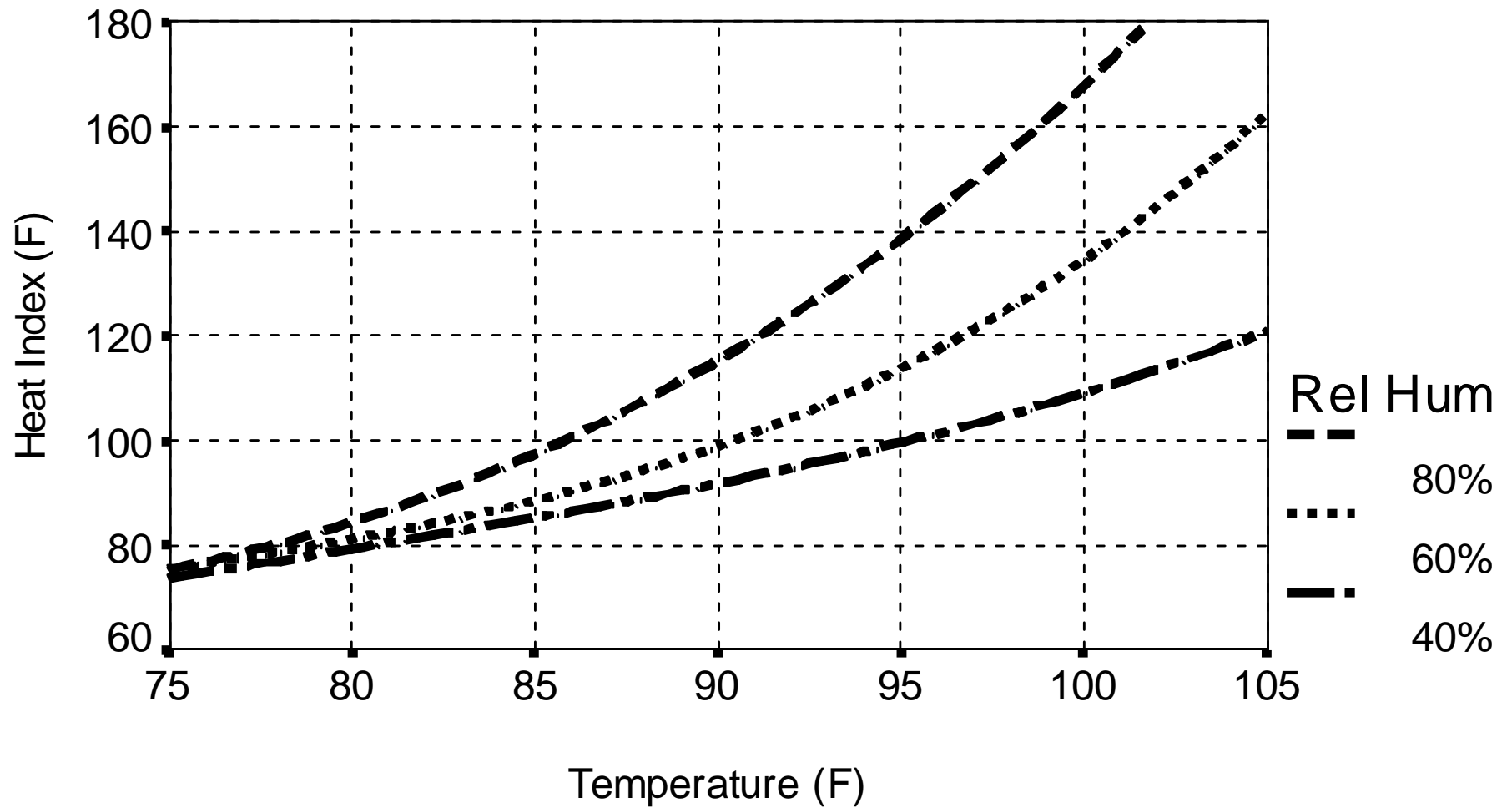
A/C Compressor-On Fraction and Vehicle Emissions Relationship



Air Conditioning Activity: Heat Index

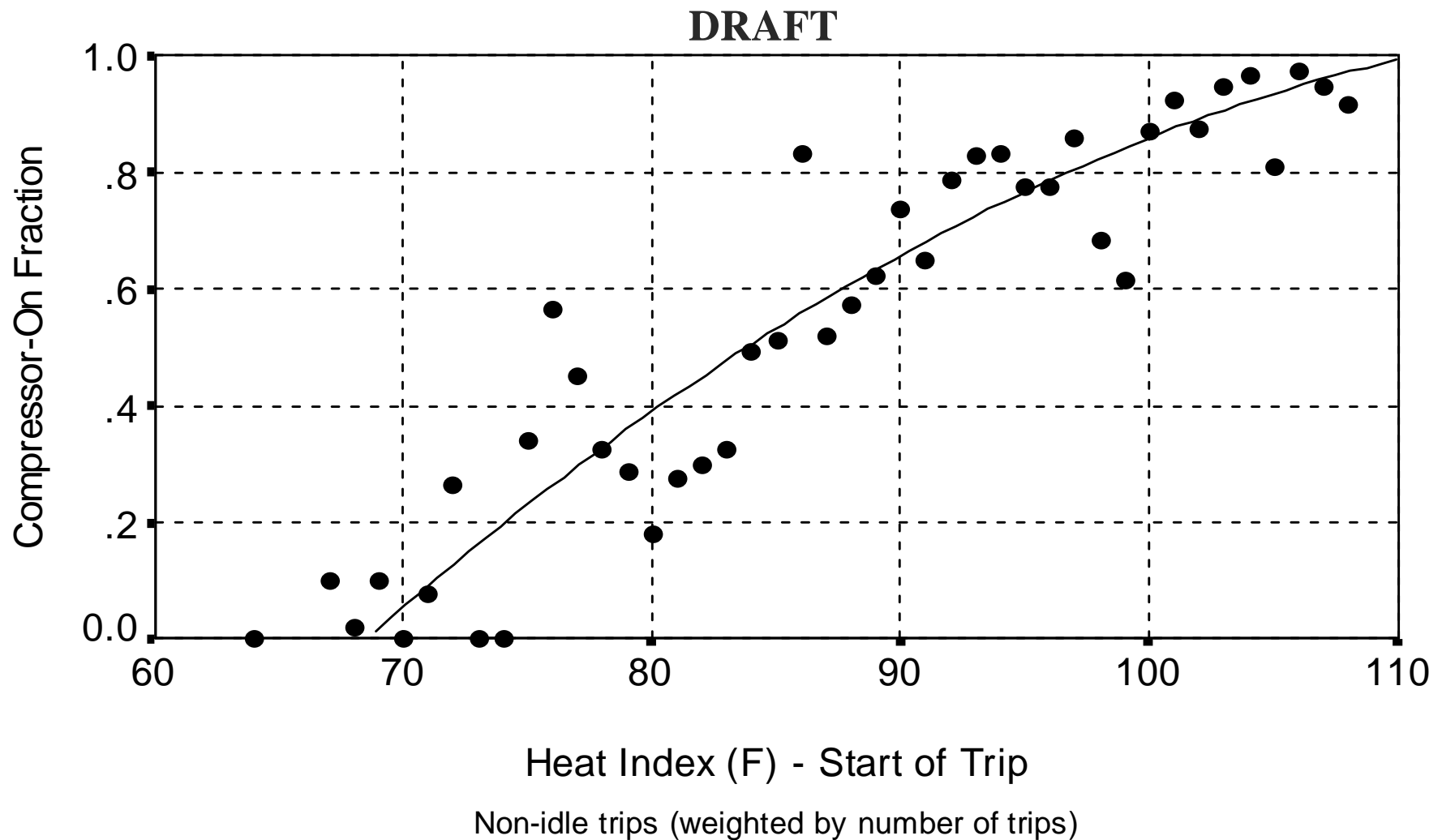
- Heat Index estimates driver discomfort by combining temperature and humidity
- Heat index vs. compressor-on relationships developed from Phoenix A/C survey data
 - 1994 SFTP project
 - 20 vehicles, late summer

Heat Index



Note: Heat Index values based on shady conditions

Compressor-On vs. Heat Index



A/C Activity Continued: Solar Load

Solar Load:

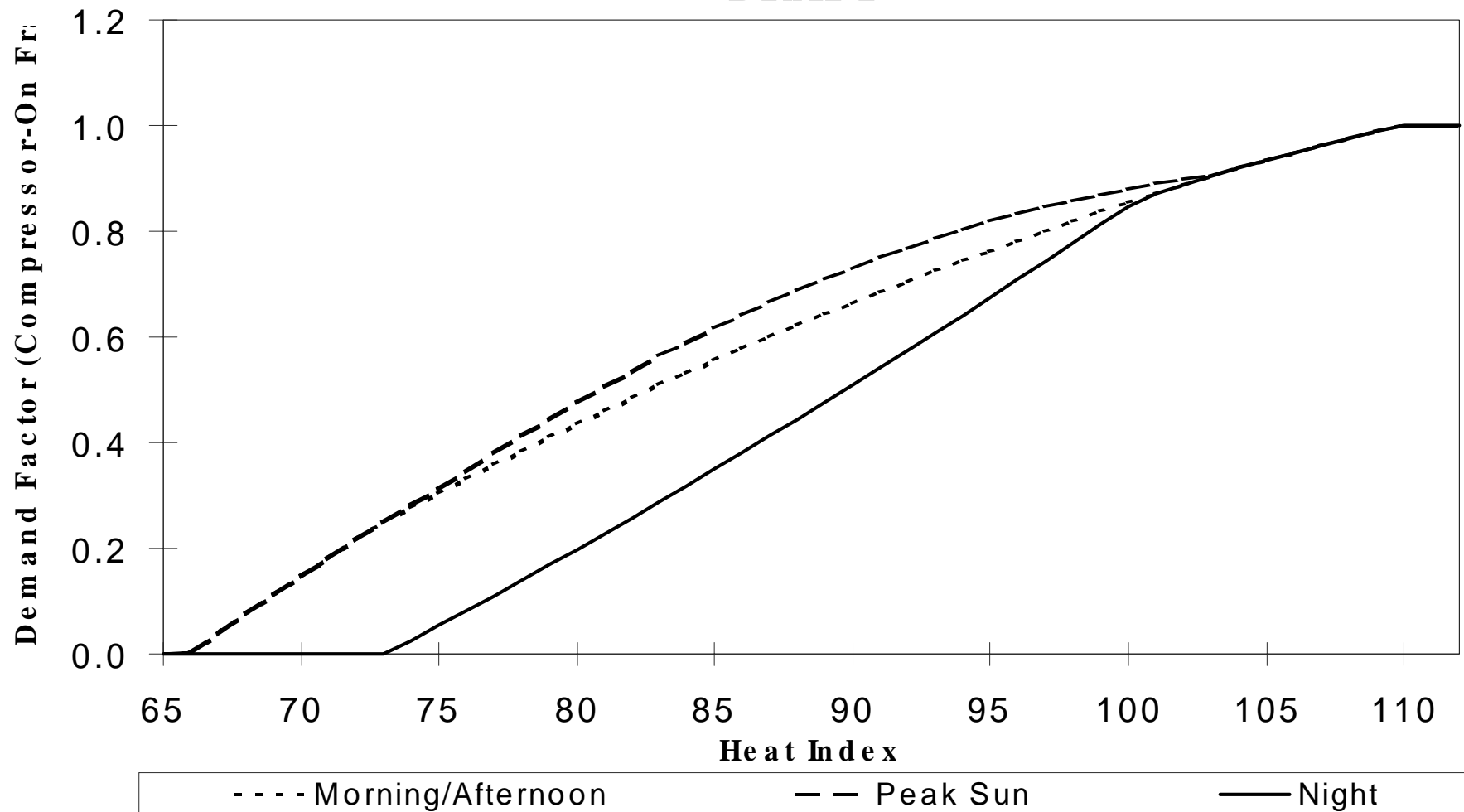
- Fraction of time A/C compressor is engaged varies by time of day
 - Three different curves:
 - Morning/Afternoon (sunrise-10am & 4pm-sunset)
 - Peak Sun (10am-4pm)
 - Nighttime (sunset-sunrise)

A/C Activity Continued: Cloud Cover

- MOBILE default: 0% cloud cover = daytime curve
- Cloud cover handled by assuming "night" curve = 100% cloud cover
- Intermediate conditions: interpolate in-between 0% and 100% levels

A/C Demand Factor Curves

DRAFT



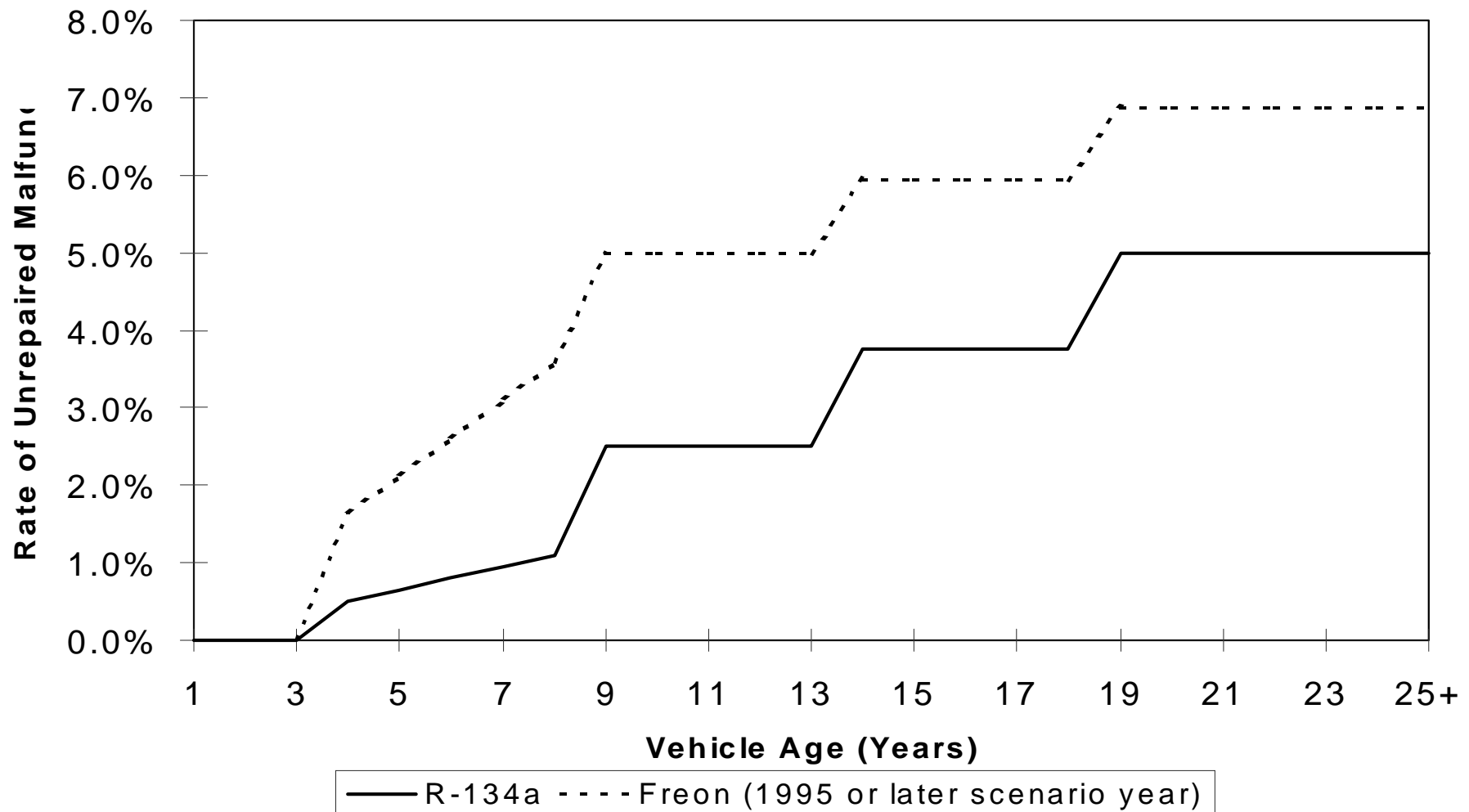
Air Conditioning Activity - Market Penetration

Three Elements:

- ① Fraction of A/C-equipped vehicles
- ② Fraction of (1) with A/C malfunctions
- ③ Fraction of (2) not repaired
 - Warranty
 - Vehicle Age
 - Freon vs. R-134a

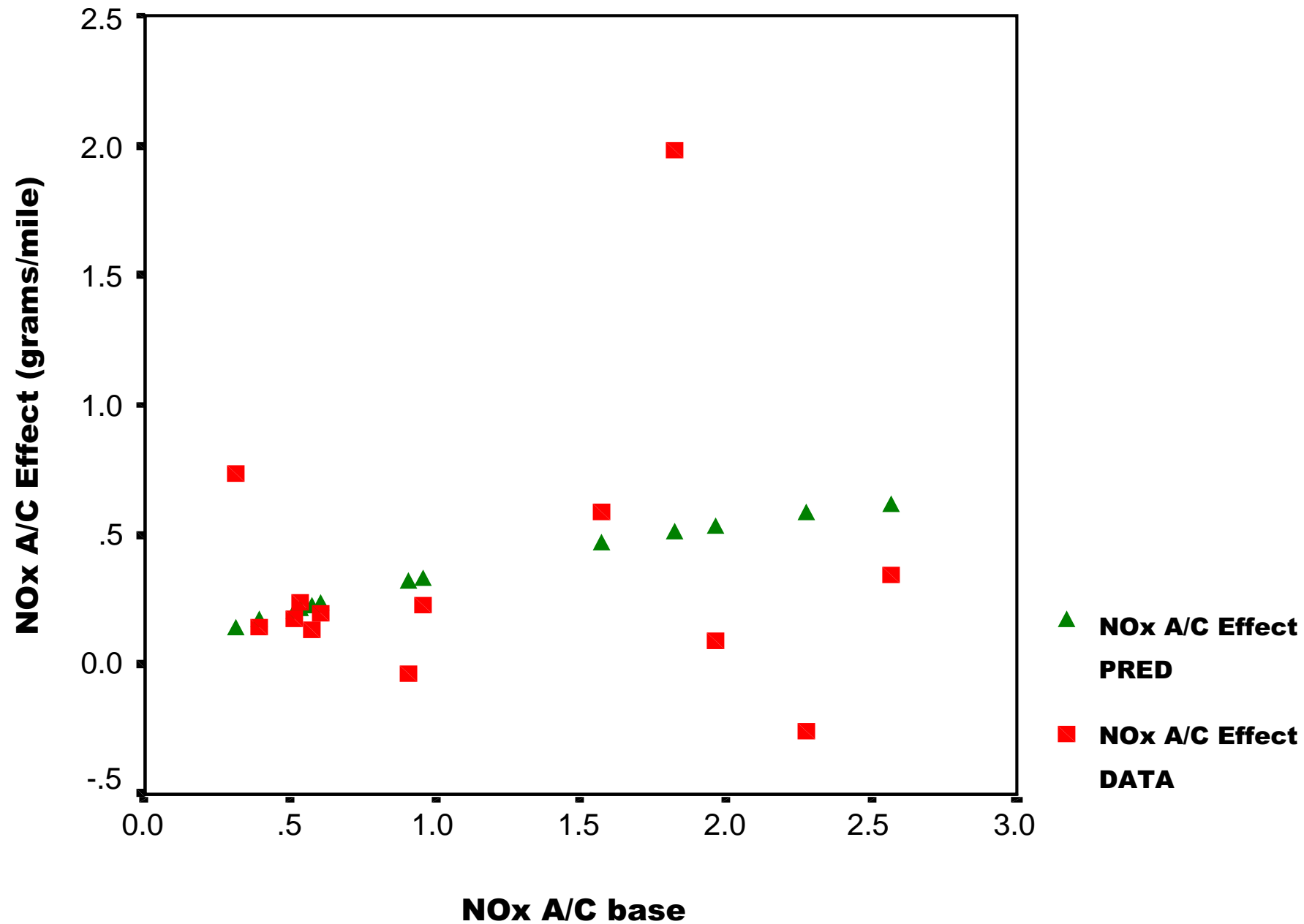
Unrepaired A/C Malfunctions

DRAFT



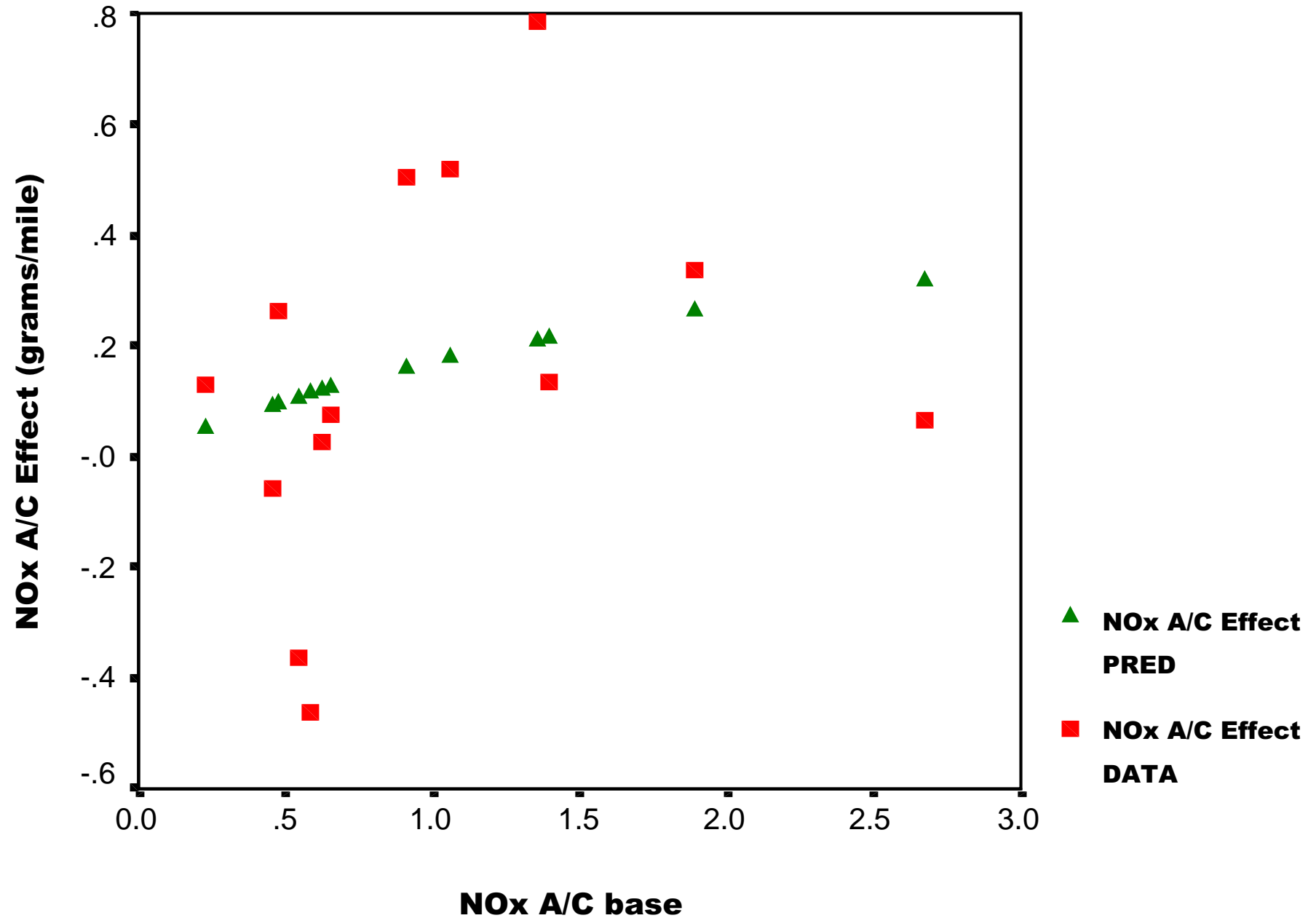
CLASS: LDT

CYCLE: ART-EF



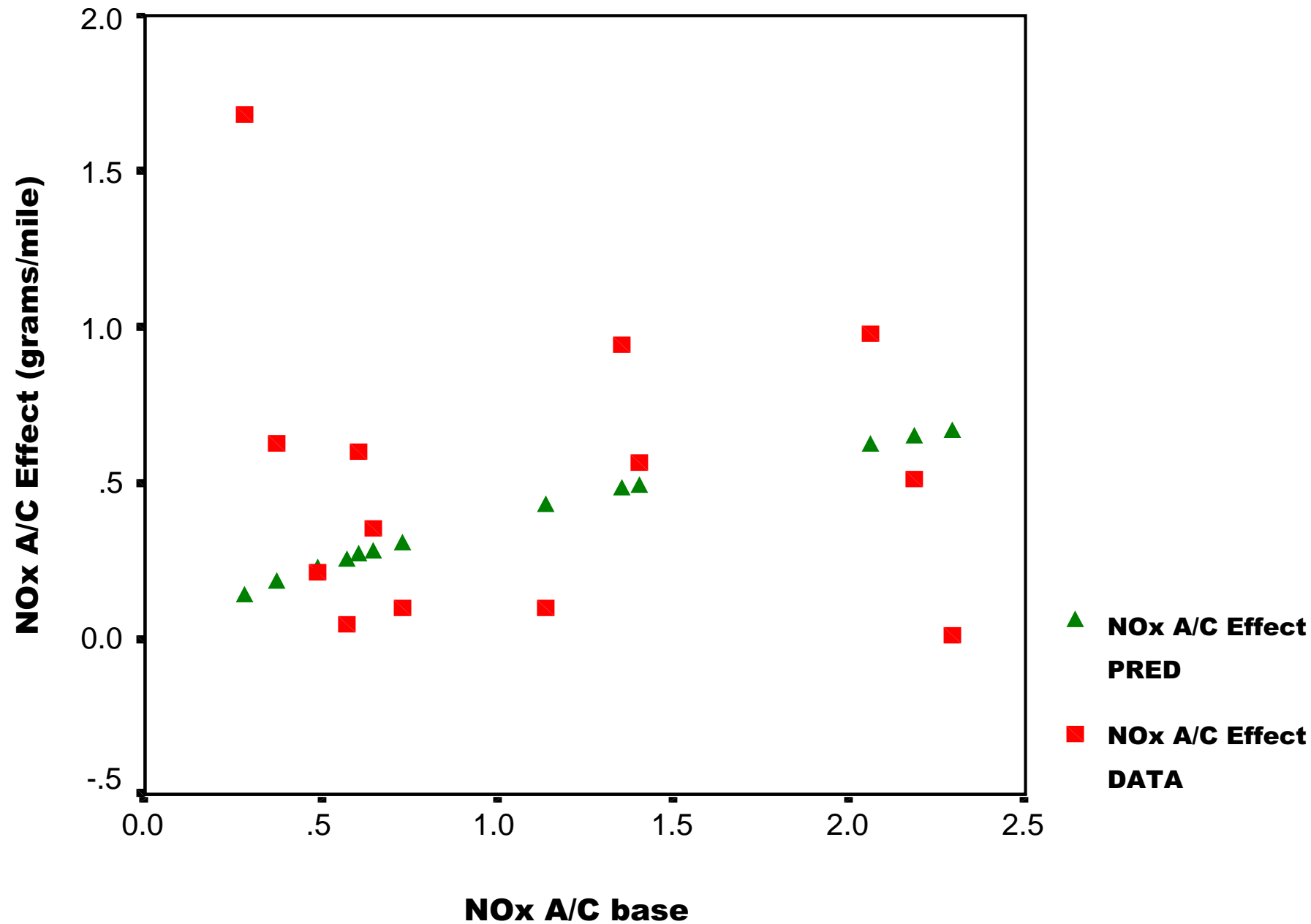
CLASS: LDT

CYCLE: FWY-AC



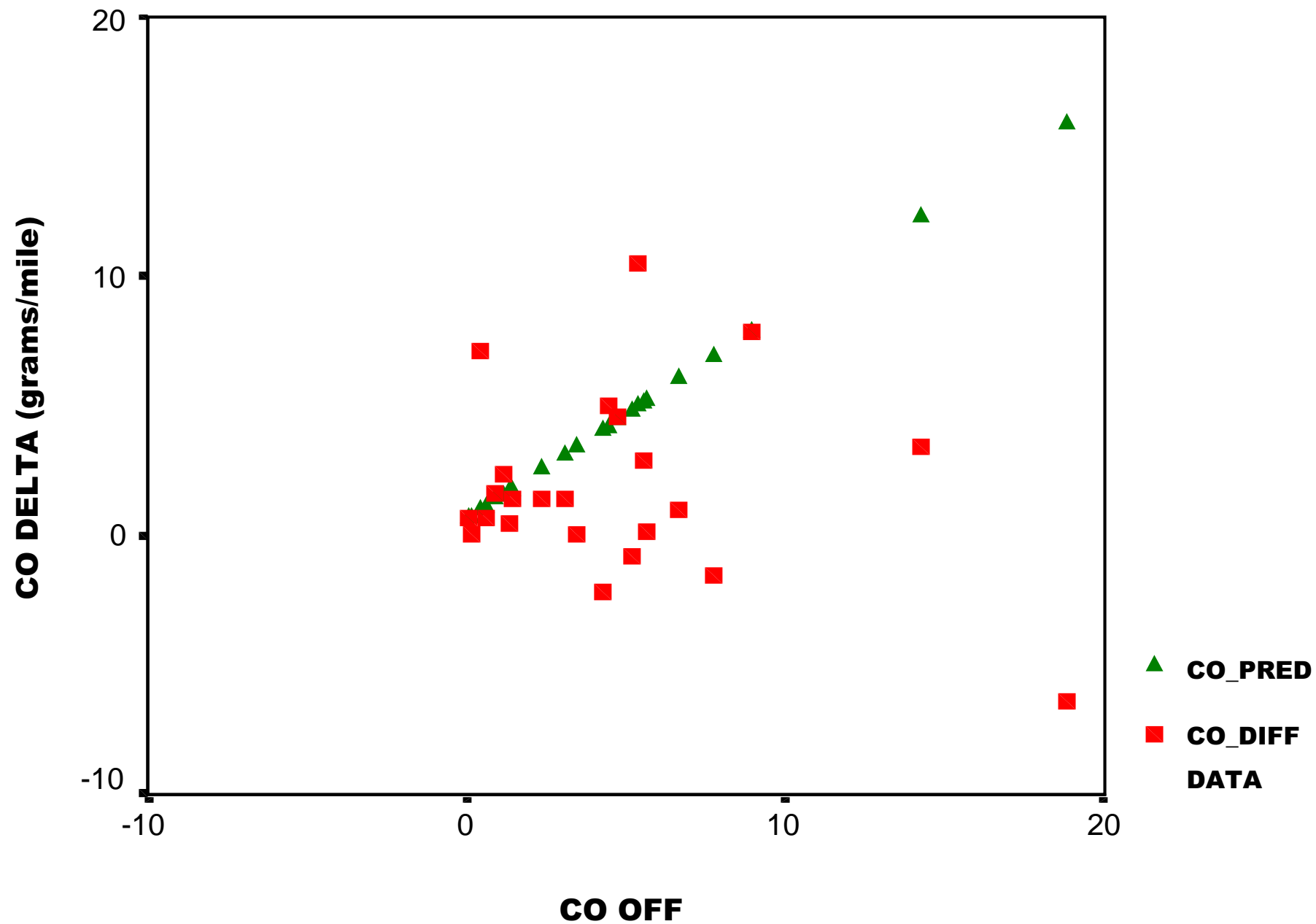
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CYCLE: NYCC



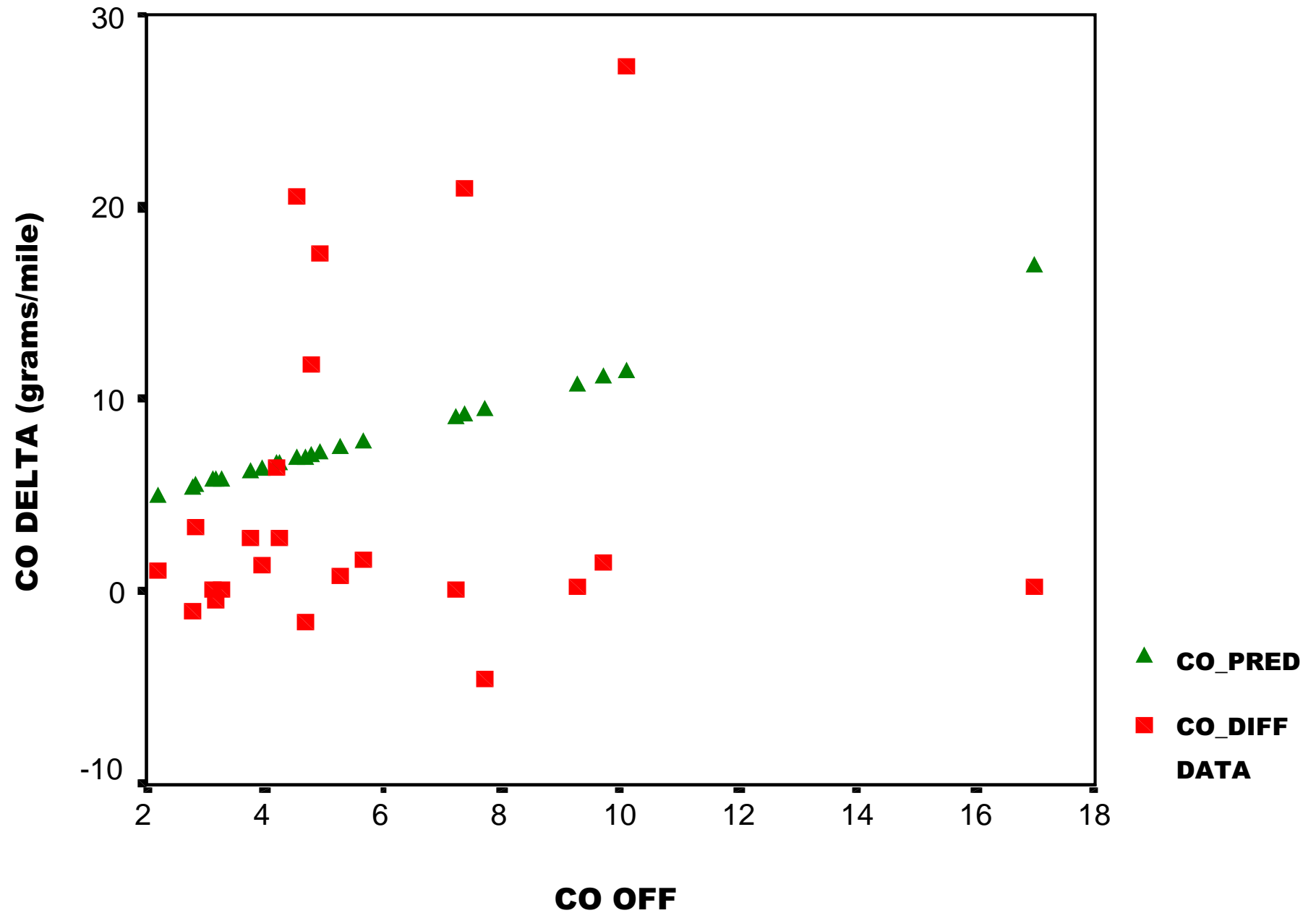
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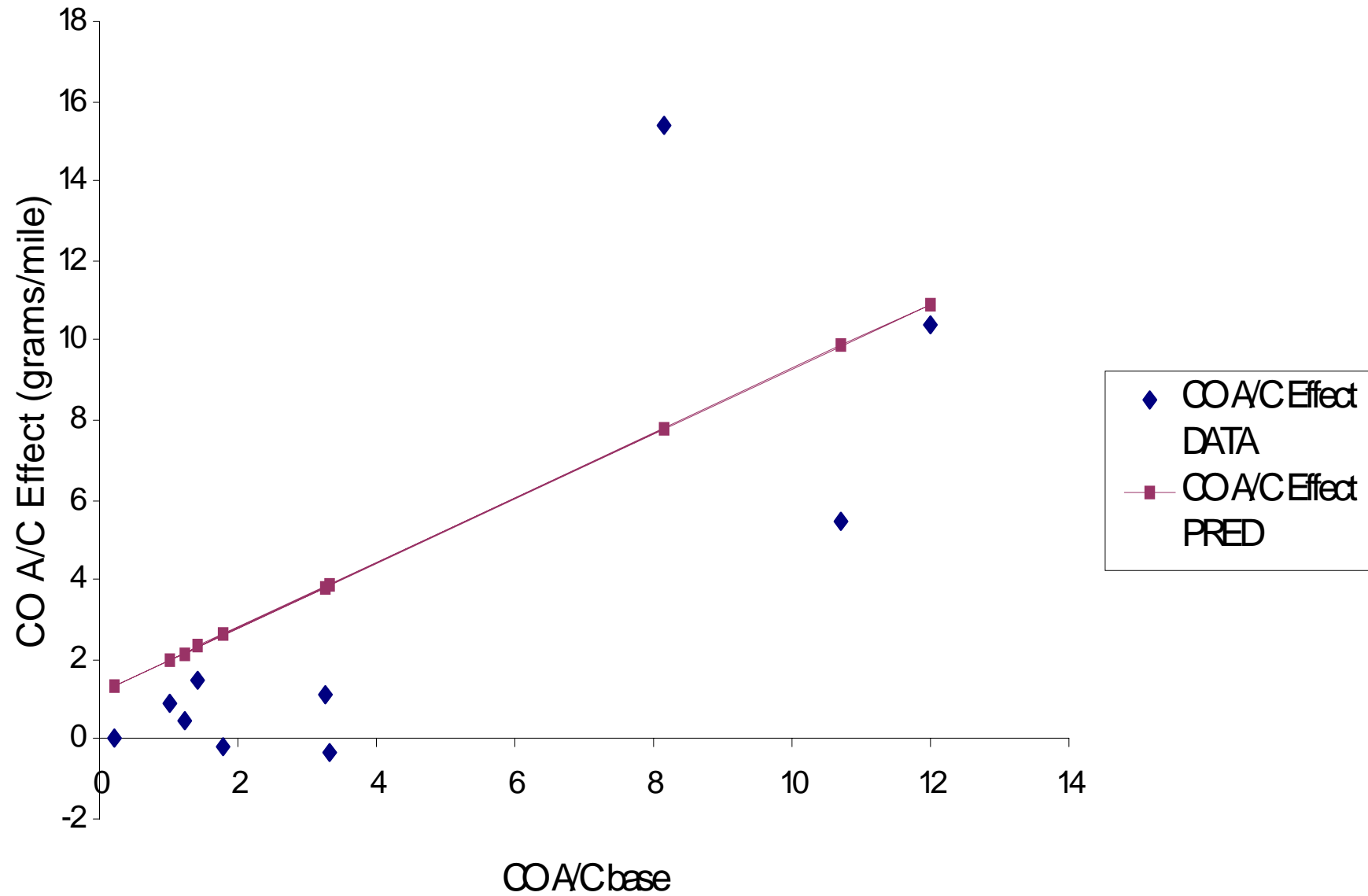


CLASS: LDV

CYCLE: FWY-AC

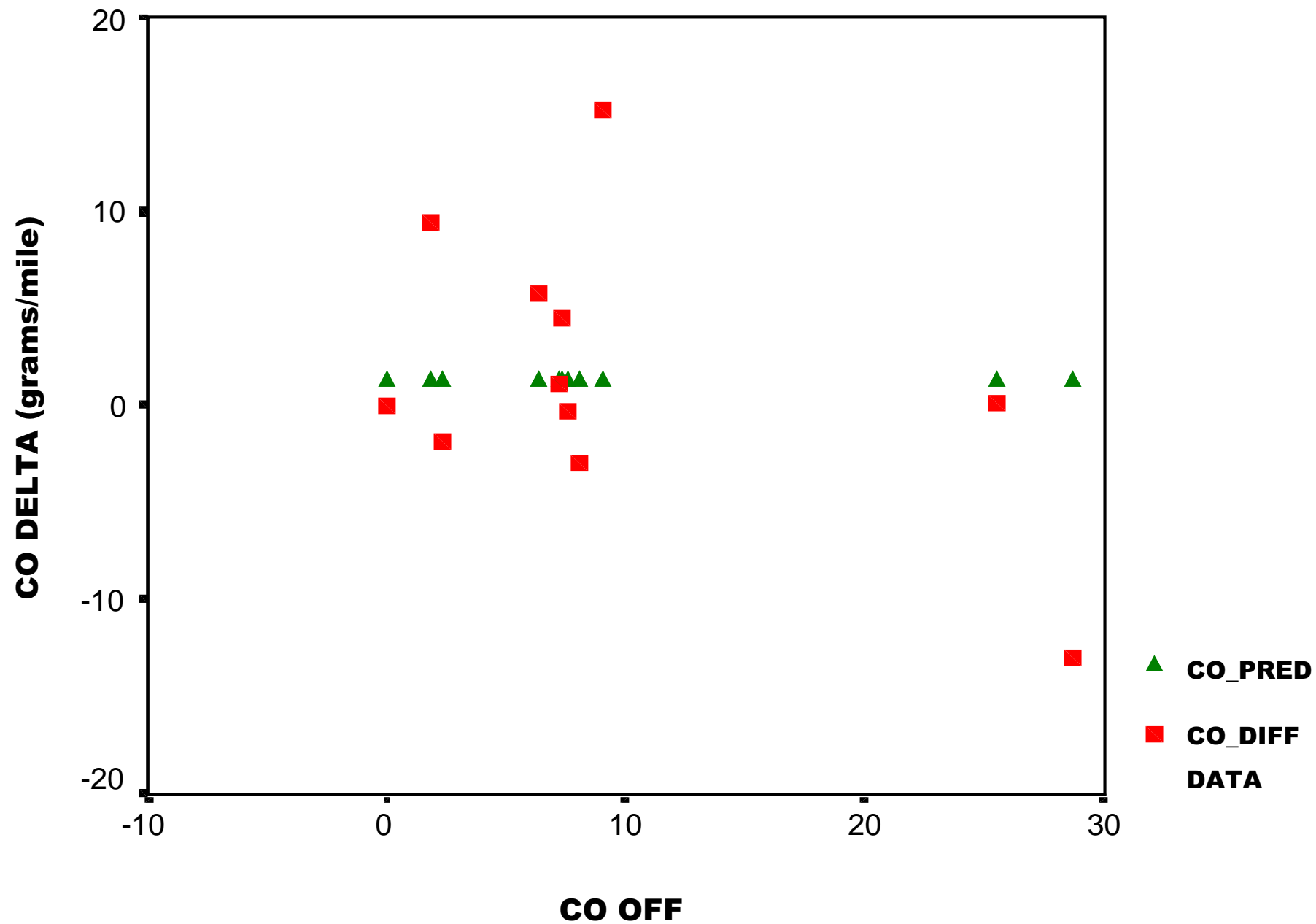


Proposed LDV Normal Emitter Model vs. CRC LDV Data



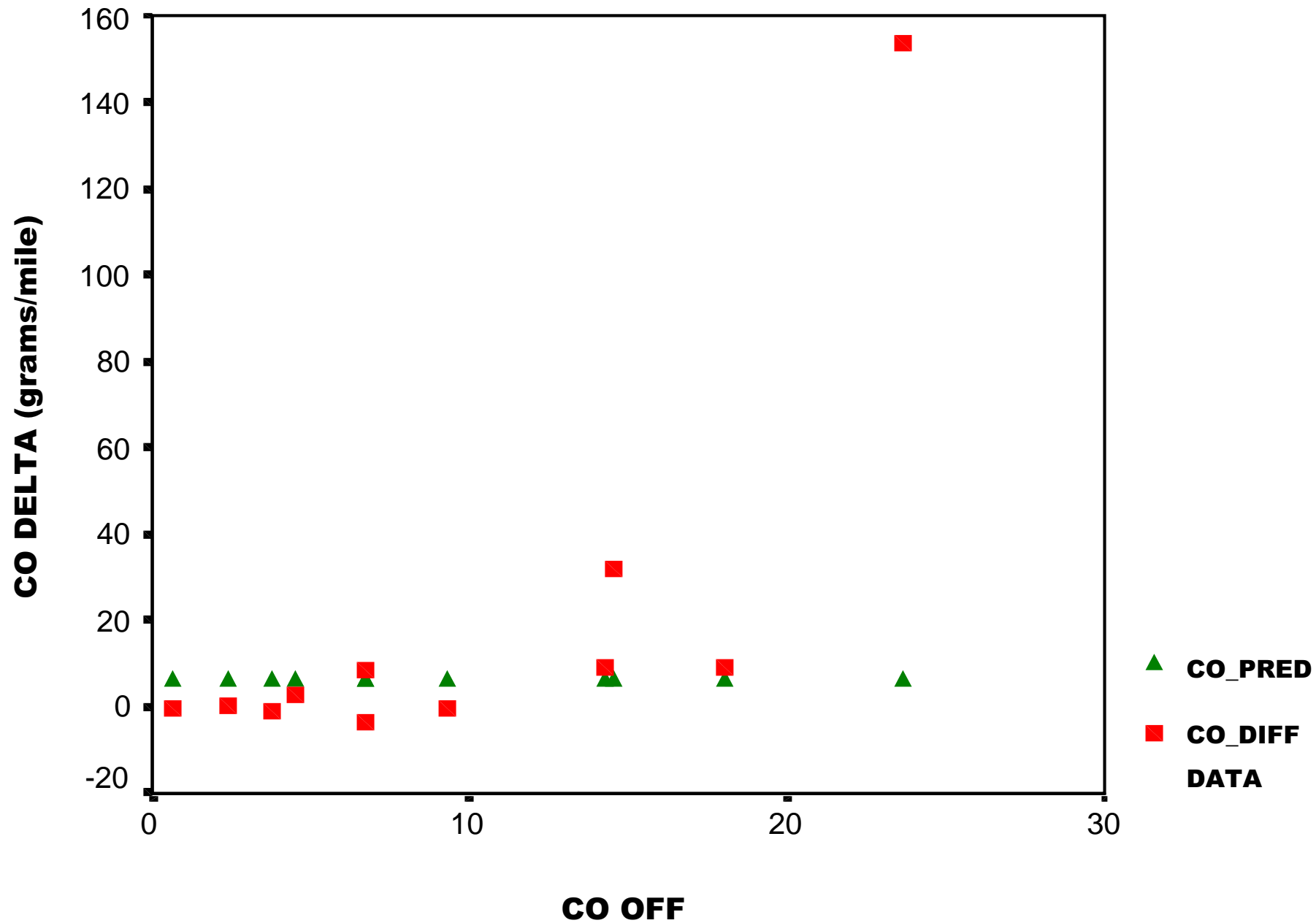
CLASS: LDT

CYCLE: ART-EF

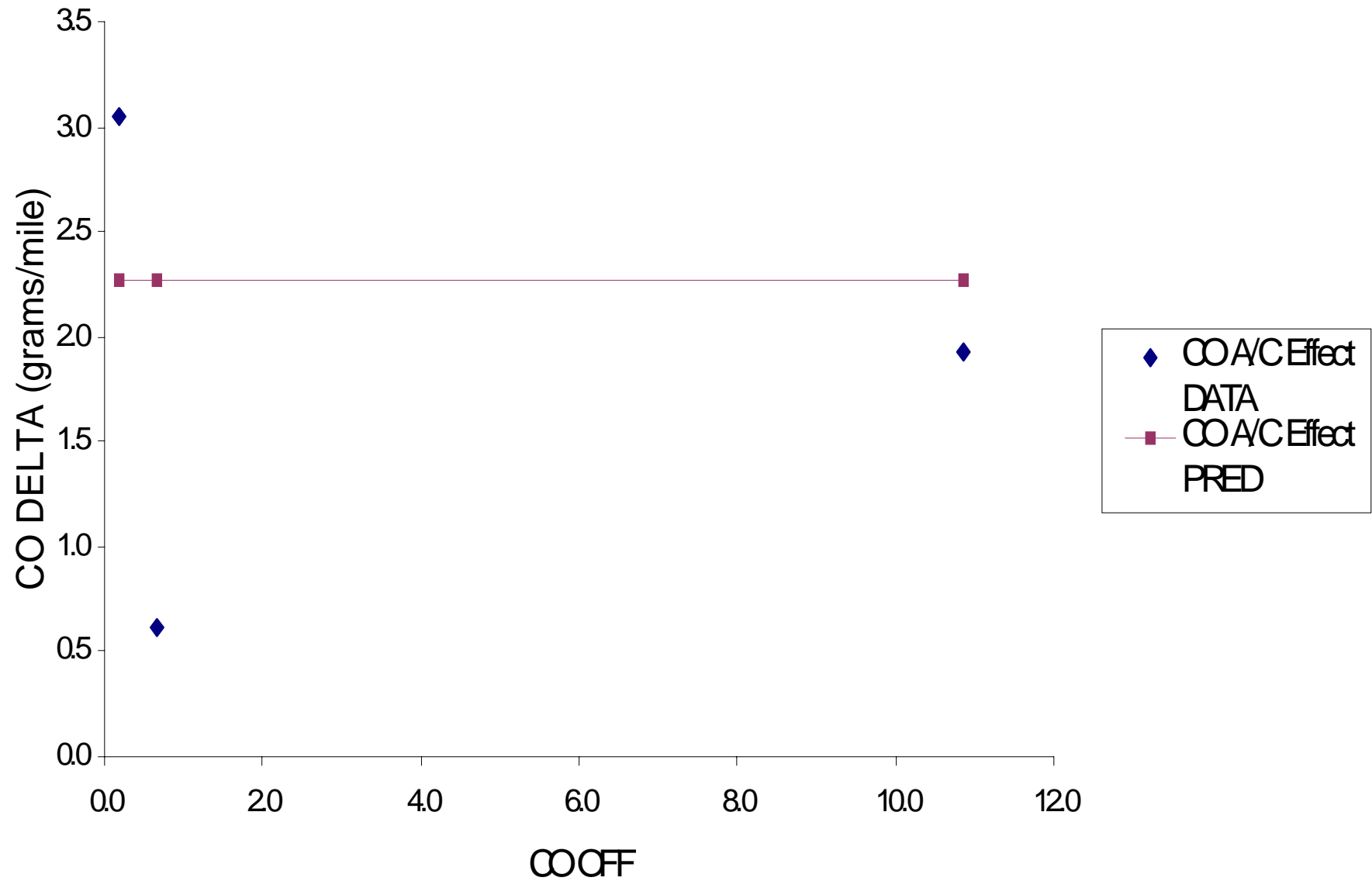


CLASS: LDT

CYCLE: FWY-AC

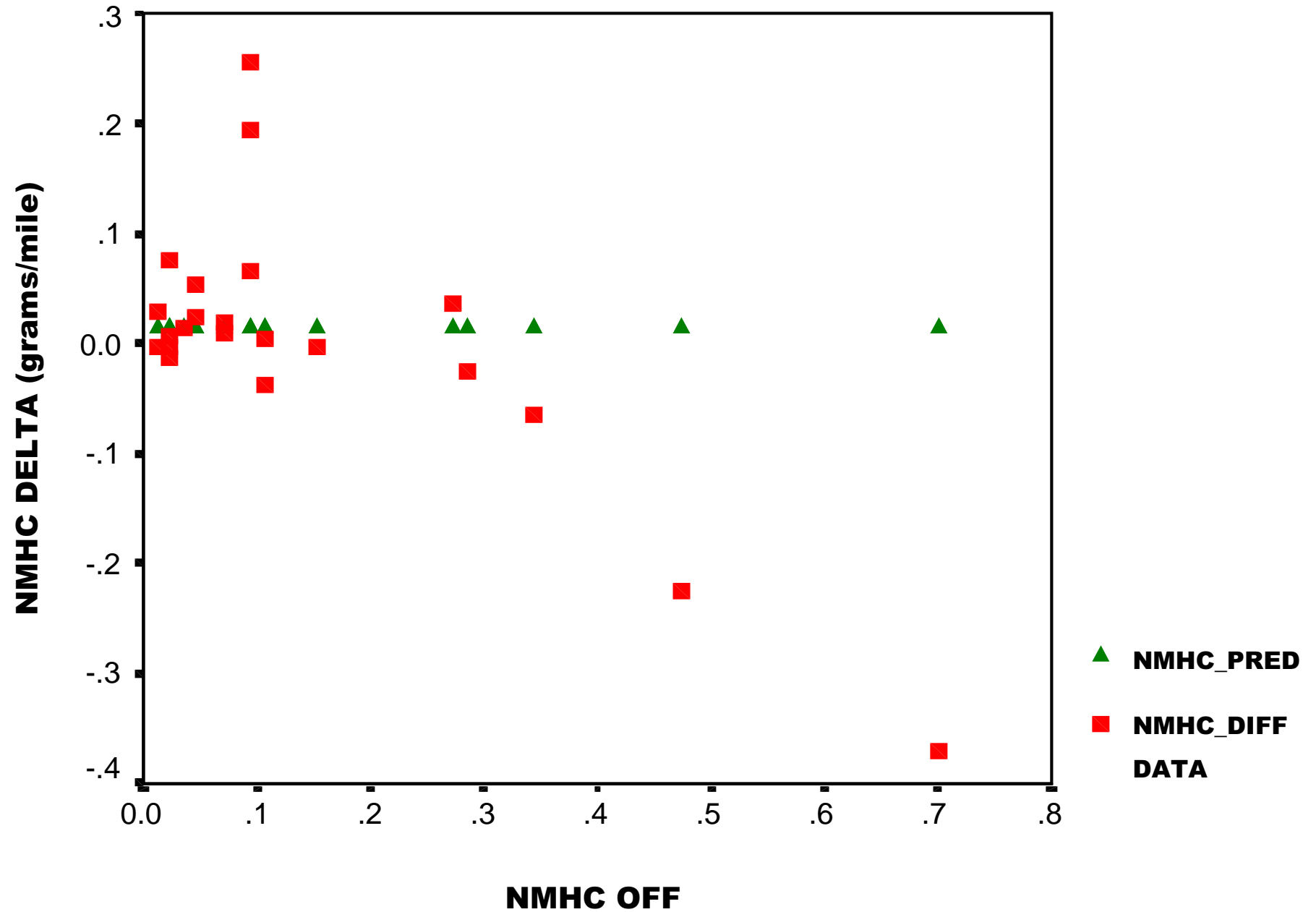


Proposed LDT Normal Emitter Model vs. CRC LDT Data



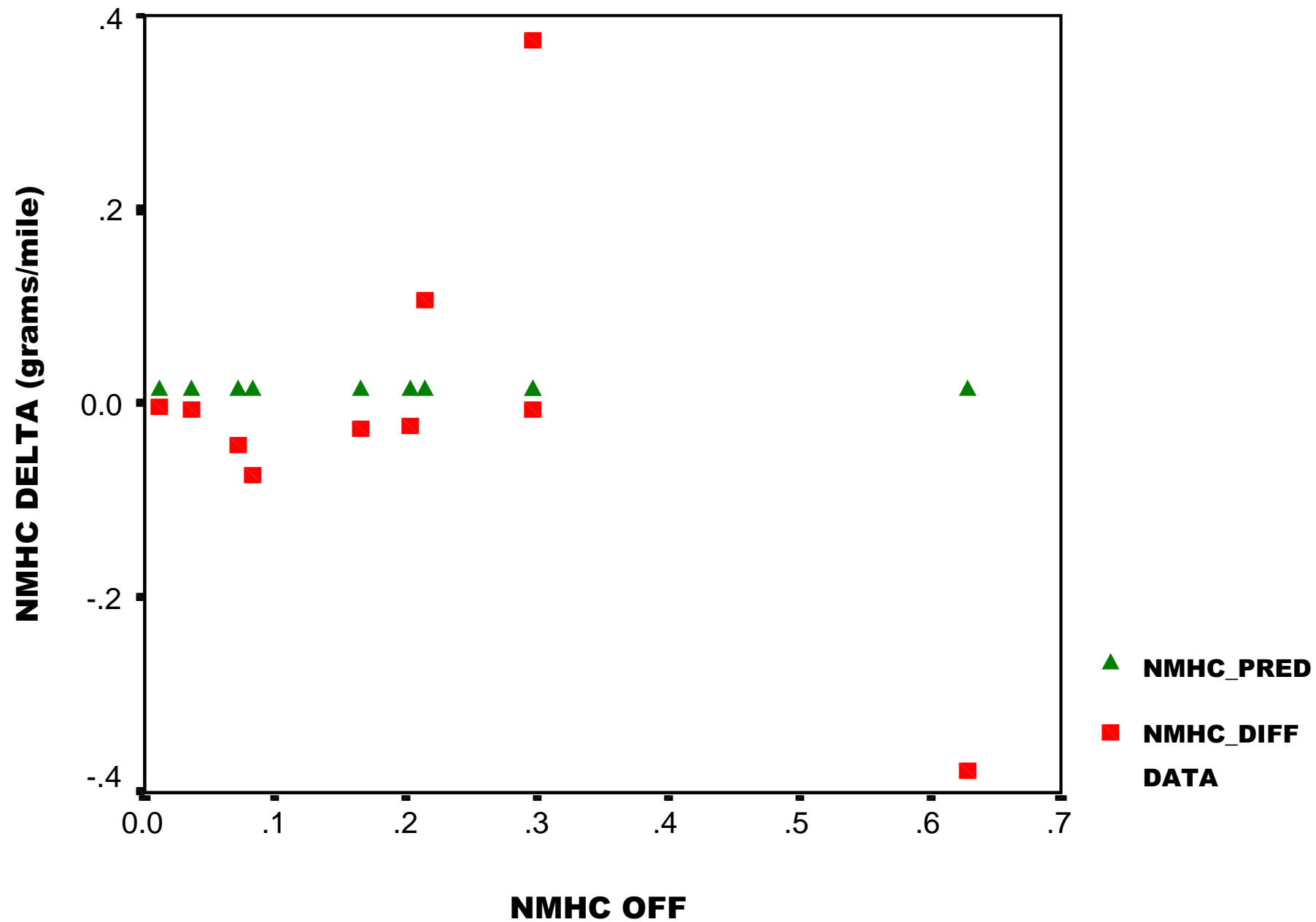
CLASS: LDV

CYCLE: ART-EF



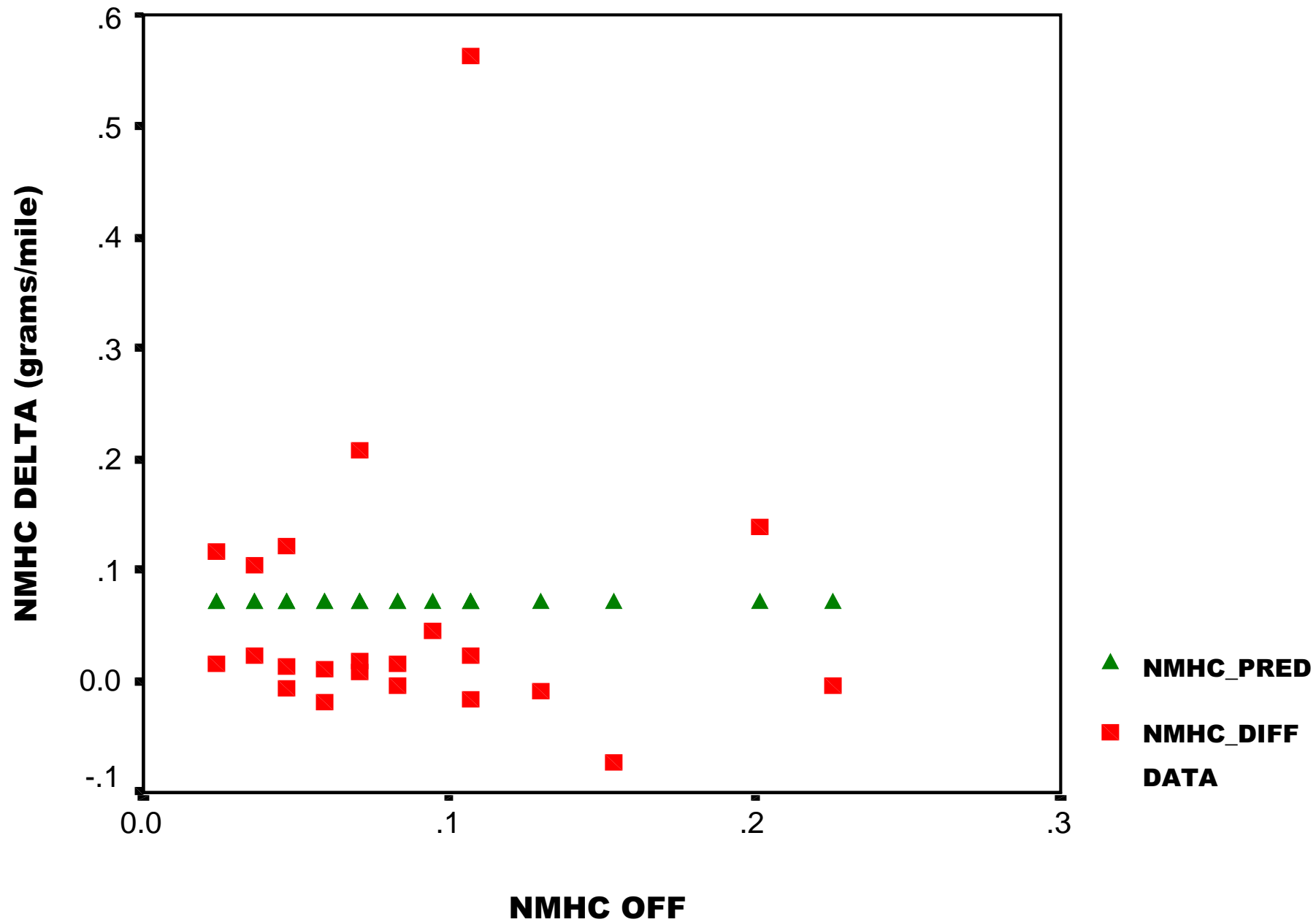
CLASS: LDT

CYCLE: ART-EF



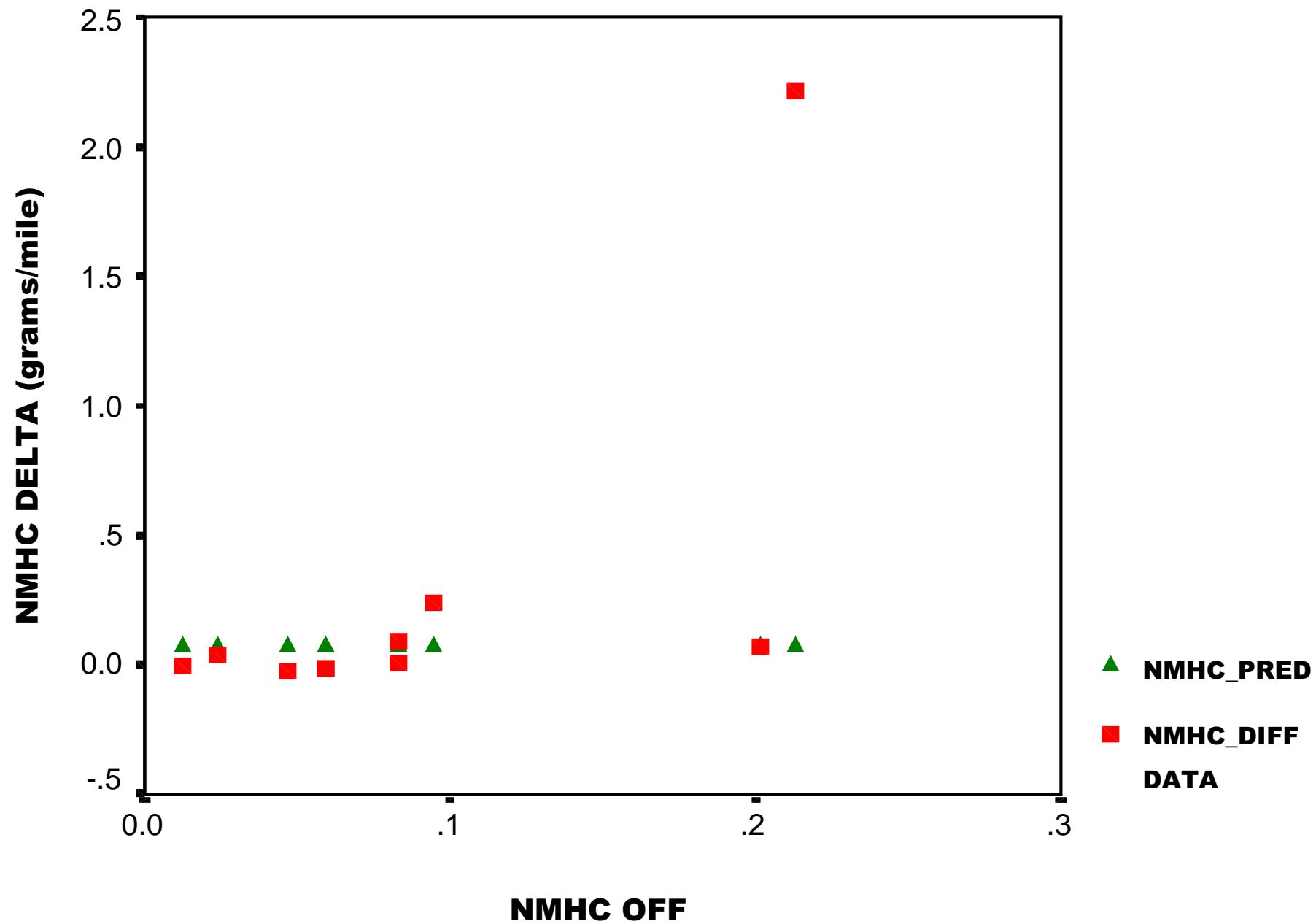
CLASS: LDV

CYCLE: FWY-AC



CLASS: LDT

CYCLE: FWY-AC



Proposed LDV & LDT Normal Emitter Model vs CRC LDV & LDT Data

